

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850. "Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aimest at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's" THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June, 1866. Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881. SUMTER, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887. New Series—Vol. VI. No. 27.

The Watchman and Southron.
Published every Thursday,
BY
N. G. OSTEN,
SUMTER, S. C.
TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum—in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square, first insertion, \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
All communications which subscribe private notices will be charged for as advertisements. Objections and tributes of respect will be charged for.

TIED OUT!
All those who are tired out, and who are in need of a tonic, should use **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**. It is the best tonic for the system, and will cure all the ailments of the blood, and give the system a new lease of life. It is the best tonic for the system, and will cure all the ailments of the blood, and give the system a new lease of life. It is the best tonic for the system, and will cure all the ailments of the blood, and give the system a new lease of life.

COTTON BATTING MATTRESSES.
WHERE WE SPEND MOST OF OUR LIFE should be made as comfortable as possible, and for the purpose of aiding this good work, and making some of our now old-fashioned cotton mattresses ever put upon this market. Three grades made—\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00. Sample and full information at Store of Treasurer, A. Moser.

G. BART & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FRUIT!
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Are receiving by steamer and rail from the North and West full supplies each week of
CHOICE APPLES, PEARS, LEMONS, POTATOES, CABBAGES, ONIONS, NUTS OF ALL KINDS, Etc., Etc.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I HAVE OPENED A
GREEN GROCERY
ON LIBERTY STREET, NEAR MAIN.
I will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Tennessee Beef,
PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, AND SAUSAGES.
Give me a call and save time and money. Goods delivered free.
I. O. WESTON,
Nov. 9 H Sumter, S. C.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
Mrs. WHITE and Miss MILLER
Are prepared to furnish their friends and patrons with Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS AND BONNETS
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., in great variety.

ZEPHYRS AND CANVAS.
Goods shown with pleasure. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
October 26.

J. D. CRAIG,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
FURNITURE DEALER
AND
UNDERTAKER.
MAIN STREET,
SUMTER, S. C.

WOULD THANK HIS FRIENDS
for the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, and hopes by low prices and fair dealing to merit a continuance of the same.

Furniture
for the Fall Trade, to which weekly additions are being made, and which may be found in his WELL STOCKED ROOMS as great a display of FURNITURE OF ALL GRADES as in the first-class city houses.

PARLOR SUITES,
Wood and Marble Top Bed Room Suites, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Chairs, Sideboards, Sofas, Lounges, Safes, Bureaus, Washstands, Pictures, Picture Frames, Window Shades, and all other articles supplied by the furniture trade.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.
Call at his store and be convinced by a personal examination of goods and prices that these assertions are true. He takes pleasure in showing customers around.

THE UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.
Is complete with a large number of styles of Coffins and Caskets, from the smallest to the largest sizes made, and at reasonable prices as the same can be bought anywhere.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the New-York and Albany, N. Y. A. Y. & S. M. Co., our authorized agents.

LYRICS OF HIGH CULTURE.

A WARNING TO RASHFUL MEN.

He sat beside her near the stove,
A prey to bashfulness;
To her he spoke no words of love,
Nor sought her hand to press.
No maiden ever had been wooed
By him: the fact was plain,
For silently he sat and chewed
The knob upon his cane.

Sometimes he at the ceiling gazed,
Sometimes his glance would stray
To her, but when her eyes he raised,
He looked another way.

And thus they sat till light she said,
"John, I ought to state
That you and I are out to tea,
And won't return till late."

"Now while they're absent, do not tease,
But pray remember this:
My hand you must not try to squeeze,
Nor steal from me a kiss."

At once the knob that graced his cane,
John from his mouth withdrew,
And said, "I won't do that, Miss Jane,
That I'd do that to you!"

Then had prevailed before
John vigorously his cane's knob chewed,
A frown Jane's visage wore.

And thus they sat till half past ten,
And when John rose to go,
And asked if he might call again,
Jane curtly answered, "No!"

—Boston Courier.

[From the News and Courier.]
WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

A Wide-Awake Farmer With a Very Level Head.
Mr. J. E. Tindal, of Clarendon Gives his Views on the Agricultural College and the Experimental Stations—The Reason why the Agricultural Department should be Re-organized—The Citadel and the College.

Mr. J. E. Tindal, president of the recent Farmers' Convention and member of the House of Representatives from Clarendon County, was in Charleston several days last week arranging for his planting operations next year, purchasing supplies, and visiting his numerous friends and acquaintances here. Mr. Tindal was the guest of Mr. Stephen Thomas, Jr., during his stay in Charleston. He is one of the most progressive, successful, and at the same time conservative representatives of the agricultural element of the State. He has two plantations in the western part of Clarendon County, near the Santee River, and what is more to the point, he plants them successfully. In answer to a question about the crops in his section, Mr. Tindal said to a Reporter that the crops were not as good as they might have been, but that still they were not so very bad as they are reported to have been in the up-country, where dreadful frosts had occurred. The merchants in his section reported that their bills had been fairly well paid up, and the farmers, while not rich in money perhaps, had made enough corn and provisions to keep them from want, and were cheerfully making preparations for the coming crop, hoping for better results.

"Any tobacco planted in your neighborhood?" inquired the Reporter.
"I think Dr. Ingram made an experiment in tobacco cultivation, the result of which I am not able to give you," replied Mr. Tindal. "I know that the experiment was under the direction of his son-in-law, who is a Virginian and familiar with the process of tobacco-growing, and I have no doubt that it will prove a success. I suppose, however, the News and Courier will hear from it."

The conversation then drifted to the subject of the agricultural bills introduced during the last session of the General Assembly, one of which, the experimental station bill, was passed in a modified form, and the other in reference to the organization of the agricultural bureau, was postponed by the Senate to the next session, after it had passed the House practically without opposition. Mr. Tindal was the author of both these bills, and did much by his conservative course and wise counsel to secure the passage of both in the House without opposition. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Tindal had an active interest in the passage of the Citadel and College appropriations, which were, however, not opposed by members who are interested in the farmers' movement. Referring to the agricultural bureau bill Mr. Tindal said: "I think the Senate made a mistake in postponing the bill. It is not my purpose nor my desire to impugn the motives of those Senators who fought the bill, but I still simply give you, as you ask it, something in reply to the argument of those who effected its postponement. The reasons that were advanced against the bill will not bear the light of investigation, and in my opinion, the Senate will agree to the measure at the next session. Let me say at the outset that, as you will remember, I withdrew the first bill introduced looking to the establishment of an agricultural college, and I did so for the reason that, in my opinion, the State cannot well afford it at this time. When the State House is completed, we can then, without increasing the taxes, undertake the building of such a college as is needed."

"To return, however, to the bill to reorganize the agricultural bureau. As I stated on the floor of the House, the purpose of the bill was not intended to cast any reflection upon the management of the department in the past. One of the objections urged against the bill in the Senate was that it was, in effect, class legislation. This will not hold water. In electing a judge, is not the selection made from the lawyers? In organizing the board of health, are not doctors selected? It is therefore, simple, common sense legislation to select agriculturists to manage a department which is avowedly created for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the State."

"Again, it was urged in the Senate for you will remember that there was no opposition to the bill in the House—that there would be too many ex-officio members of the board under the proposed reorganization. To this the answer is simple enough: We simply seek to place the board at the head of the 'farmers' movement,' as it is called. It is admitted that there must be organization and concert of action among the farmers of the State if they expect to better their condition. Mind, I do not mean their political condition, but their actual material condition. Now, if there is to be such an association, what better head could it have than a board established, supported and recognized by the State, in view of the paramount importance of fostering and caring for its agricultural interests? Don't you see that when the farmers meet once a year a board organized as this to promote agriculture will really benefit them. They would be enlightened by the board and by the interchange of views and experiences of the members would give fresh ideas, suggest new thoughts and subjects and thus help out the board in the very work for which it was created—the development and perfection of the agriculture of the State. In addition to this the reorganization will effect a very desirable object—it will bring the members of the board closer to the people and make them better acquainted with their wants."

"It has been suggested," interposed the interviewer, "that the farmers' movement had a political significance."
"I know that," replied Mr. Tindal, "but the answer to that suggestion is obvious. The passage of this bill would at once eliminate politics entirely from the farmers' movement, if there ever was any politics in it. If, as we ask in this bill, the agricultural board is placed at the head of the farmers' movement, there can be no politics in it. The farmers' association would have at its head a board selected by the Legislature and confined by law in its deliberations solely to questions connected with the agricultural interests of the State. Why the bill itself would necessarily eliminate politics from the farmers' movement by making it one of the departments of the State Government."

"You said that there was no intention to cast any reflection upon the past management of the board?"
"Yes, I said so, and I repeat it. What we sought to accomplish by this bill was to direct the energies of the board in a new and what to many of us seems a more practical and profitable channel. We want it to take charge of the agricultural education of the people; to develop our agricultural resources by combining our intelligent at home and not by looking to immigration from abroad to help us. I allude now to the efforts of the bureau in the past to encourage immigration by advertising our advantages, our resources. What I mean is this: I admit the desirability of having capital to come to our State, but capital is shy and as a general thing, capital is slow to come here by hand-books alone. If you should to the world that our people are successful in their own affairs, that their business, capital and immigrants will be convinced of the fertility of our soil and the advantages of our climate, and will come very quickly. This, we claim, can be accomplished by the education of the farmers, and this, we think, can be secured by the reorganization of the bureau on the plan indicated in the bill in question."

"The plan of organization, too, is not new. The benefits of farmers' institutes to an agricultural community are too well established to be doubted now. The first requisite to the improvement of agriculture is to organize the farmer. In the New England States the farmers' county clubs elect the board of directors of the agricultural bureau, and these directors elect the secretary, who is virtually the commissioner of agriculture. There can be no conflict of opinion, no class of authority here. I need not go over the questions that have arisen in our department of agriculture under the present system. The Legislature elects the commissioner, and it also elects the members of the board. Suppose there is, as there has been, a difference of opinion on very material points between the board and the commissioner, how can it be settled?"

Mr. Tindal spoke at length upon this point, giving many reasons for the reorganization of the department.
The Reporter, however, mindful of time and space, asked for an expression of his views with reference to the two experimental stations authorized by Act of the last General Assembly.
"These farms or stations," said Mr. Tindal, "to be of any benefit to the agricultural interest of the State, should be organized and directed by a man of both scientific knowledge and practical experience, for many extraneous matters crop in and have to be eliminated in order to get at the true result of the experiment. Men who have undertaken experiments of this character will understand how easily one may be misled."

"Have you any suggestions as to the proper person to undertake the work?"
"In my opinion, Dr. McBryde, of the State University, is the one man in the State who can accomplish what is desired. Dr. McBryde is a practical farmer and a scientist. He has both knowledge and practice. But he can't undertake the work unless he is relieved from class duty in the College. I think he should be relieved of this duty, and then he could do the executive work of the College, and perhaps establish these stations. In my judgment no College president should be called upon to do class work unless the institution is too poor to furnish a sufficient number of teachers. The bill, as it was amended in the Senate, is not exactly what was sought to be attained, but two stations can be of material benefit to the farmers of the State. I attach, however, great importance to the manner in which these farms shall be organized, for unless they are begun and conducted in the way I have indicated, it is doubtful if they will accomplish any desirable results."

"What do you think about the Citadel?"
"As you know, I have never said a word against the Citadel. On the contrary, it, as well as the State University, has received my warmest support. I think that you will find that the conservative farmers of South Carolina are not opposed but strongly in favor of education. In my judgment the Citadel should be enlarged in the direction of the science of applied mechanics, but this, I presume, will be done when the board of visitors see the opportunity of doing it. When the State House shall be finished and the State Agricultural College built and put in operation, the system of higher education in the State will be complete."

Mr. Tindal said a good deal more on the subject of education—agricultural, literary and scientific—showing his earnestness in the cause, an earnestness which was abundantly proved by his course in the House of Representatives.

Our State Contemporaries.

Darlington News.

To return to 'Fair Play.' He says he thinks that the probable solution of the knotty question is that 'cotton loses weight because it is a vegetable production, which in its green state weighs more than it does when dry, and continues as time passes to weigh less and less until it becomes perfectly dried and cured.' We have before us as we write all the papers in the case of a bale which was stored in Darlington for eleven months, at the end of which time, when taken out for shipment, it weighed 432 pounds. Within three weeks afterwards the shipper received his account and found that his bale had lost 29 pounds! Strange that this bale should not have become 'dry and cured' during its eleven months storage in Darlington; and yet that it should have reached this desirable condition at the end of three weeks' sojourn in the salt air of Charleston.

Williamsburg Herald.

The annual Conference of the M. E. Church, North, for South Carolina, held its sessions in the Methodist Church (colored) here from Friday the 21st to Tuesday, the 25th instant. Bishop Cyrus D. Ross, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, presided. Rev. J. Middleton was elected Secretary. On Sunday fully 1000 colored people were in town, attending services in the various churches. Some able sermons were preached, which were heard with much interest. The congregational singing was grand, many voices singing in perfect time and accord. Bishop Ross preached an able sermon to a large congregation, taking for his text the words, 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.'

Lexington Dispatch.

It is thought this will be one of the hardest years many of our farmers have ever experienced. Don't think that an agricultural college, though it be fashioned after the Mississippi College, will meet the present emergency.

Newberry Herald.

The farmers' movement in the State does not appear to have much life at present, but if they will let politics alone and give more time to gathering information and exchanging views on practical farming, they will find a wide field for planting truths that will benefit them, both as individuals and as an organization.

Greenville News.

The South Carolina militia is a good deal like a tad-pole—all head and no tail to speak of. To look at the staff one would think our citizen soldiery a formidable organization; to look at the roll of the rank and file one would wonder how it can support such a weight of authority.

But there is one comfort. Our militia will always be obedient on occasions of general parade, for the companies, brigades and regiments will be awed by the fear that the staff will surround and shoot them on the slightest manifestation of insubordination.

Columbia Register.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting what seems to us a very admirable seed and manure drill, which is the invention of Mr. J. H. Nichols of Privater Township, nine miles or so from town of Sumter. The sower is especially adapted to the sowing of cotton or peas, either by drilling or in hills. It will successfully plant an acre of peas with ten turns. In sowing peas it will save \$15 out of \$25 on broad casting, including the work, and with better results.

new cut-off, which, leaving Wilmington on one side, reduces the time by several hours.

We are glad to have the Coast Line directly established here. It is first class in every particular, resembling the perfect system and appointment of the Pennsylvania Company. We have hopes that the Coast Line proprietors, who are so rich, enterprising and broad-minded, will, as they have done elsewhere, inaugurate improvements in Augusta. It may be a grand thing if they could also realize, what was once so narrowly missed by them, the control of the road to Port Royal, which Capt. Jonet says leads to the finest harbor on the South Atlantic, and is 'the nearest maritime point to everywhere.'

We welcome the Coast Line's direct progress to Augusta. It is something the Chronicle has urged, in season and out of season. We now shall prepare to report a speedy advance in this direction.

Columbia Register.

The Congree Iron Works have in process of construction at their works on Lady street some peculiar machinery and immense rollers which are to be used in a new manufacturing enterprise to be located at Eastover in this County which cannot fail to be of great local importance and the facts concerning it are given below.

Mr. J. D. Stanley of Eastover, the gentleman most prominently connected with the new company for which the machinery aboved mentioned is being made, was in this city Friday, and from him was gained some information as to the use to which it is to be put and other facts relating to the new enterprise which are given below.

Mr. Stanley is the patentee of the process of extracting the linoleum oil from raw pine wood, and the manufacture of this oil has been most profitably carried on by several establishments under his patents for some years past. By the process hitherto in use, however, only crude oil was produced, which, while excellent for the painting of ships, piles, etc., was not available for other uses by reason of color, odor, etc. After ten years of experimenting Mr. Stanley has discovered a process by which it is possible to make from the pine wood a decolorized and deodorized linoleum oil, which will be most valuable for all the common uses in which oil is employed, and is well given certain to displace to a great extent the linseed and other oils now used for painting and kindred uses.

The new oil will not only have a heavier body, insure more complete preservation of wood, while avoiding discoloration and being odorless, but can be made at a cost to complete in price with the oils now used.

A stock company has been formed, to be known as the Stanley Manufacturing Company, with large and ample capital to provide a suitable plant and introduce the new article on the market. Operations have already begun on the erection of works at Eastover, and, as previously stated the machinery needed is in course of manufacture in this city.

Mr. Stanley states that the output is practically unlimited as long as pine wood can be produced.

The establishment of this new industry in our Country can but be of great advantage, and the further progress of the enterprise will be awaited with interest.

State of South Carolina.

SUMTER COUNTY.

To his Honor, the Presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions to be held for said County on the Third Monday of February, 1887:

The undersigned, W. F. B. HAYSWORTH, Treasurer of Sumter County, respectfully submits the following Report of the number, character and amount of claims for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1886, which have been audited, allowed and ordered paid by the County Commissioners for said County, and by the School Commissioners for said County, and which have been paid by him, the said Treasurer:

Claims Paid by Order of the School Commissioner.

School District No. 1—Sumter.

No. of Certificate.	To Whom.	Amount.
11—W. R. Delgar, insurance,		\$ 20 00
45—Emma A. Andrews, teacher's salary,		45 00
46—Miss L. Ida Reames, teacher's salary,		12 50
70—M. A. Savage, teacher's salary,		60 00
103—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		52 50
115—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		67 50
202—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		22 50
263—J. H. Witherspoon, teacher's salary,		20 00
280—Mrs C. V. Spann, teacher's salary,		50 00
287—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		17 50
299—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		45 00
302—Emma A. Andrews, teacher's salary,		15 00
304—Emma A. Andrews, teacher's salary,		30 00
305—Emma A. Andrews, teacher's salary,		30 00
308—M. A. Savage, teacher's salary,		20 00
309—M. A. Savage, teacher's salary,		40 00
312—M. E. Glover, teacher's salary,		37 50
314—M. E. Glover, teacher's salary,		12 50
319—T. C. Scaff, repairing stove, &c		10 45
10—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
13—R. W. Durant & Son, merchandise,		1 85
57—Advance Office, printing,		1 50
68—J. H. Witherspoon, teacher's salary,		20 00
76—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
84—Miss M. L. White, teacher's salary,		25 00
90—A. White & Son, insurance,		30 00
123—E. A. Andrews, teacher's salary,		30 00
281—J. H. Witherspoon, teacher's salary,		20 00
283—J. H. Witherspoon, teacher's salary,		20 00
284—J. H. Witherspoon, teacher's salary,		20 00
285—J. H. Witherspoon, teacher's salary,		20 00
286—J. H. Witherspoon, teacher's salary,		20 00
288—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
289—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
290—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
291—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
292—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
294—Miss L. Ida Reames, teacher's salary,		12 50
295—Miss L. Ida Reames, teacher's salary,		12 50
296—Miss L. Ida Reames, teacher's salary,		12 50
892—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		45 00
300—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		45 00
302—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		45 00
301—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		45 00
302—Mrs L. E. Steimeyer, teacher's salary,		35 00
306—E. A. Andrews, teacher's salary,		30 00
307—E. A. Andrews, teacher's salary,		30 00
310—M. A. Savage, teacher's salary,		40 00
311—M. A. Savage, teacher's salary,		40 00
312—M. A. Savage, teacher's salary,		40 00
315—M. E. Glover, teacher's salary,		25 00
316—M. E. Glover, teacher's salary,		25 00
317—M. E. Glover, teacher's salary,		25 00
318—M. E. Glover, teacher's salary,		25 00
414—Mrs C. V. Spann, teacher's salary,		25 00
563—T. C. Scaff, repairing, &c,		2 40
568—T. P. McQueen, teacher's salary,		45 00
School District No. 2—Concord.		
8—Miss Annie H. Pringle, teacher's salary,		25 00
21—E. B. Shaw, building school house,		62 15
26—R. W. Durant, merchandise,		29 30
33—T. B. Mahoney, teacher's salary,		25 00
47—Willis J. Brown, repairs,		18 50
48—M. A. Levy, teacher's salary,		20 00
94—T. B. Mahoney, teacher's salary,		25 00
116—Miss Annie H. Pringle, teacher's salary,		25 00
104—C. P. Mallet, lumber,		27 00
131—Miss Alice K. White, teacher's salary,		40 00
138—W. H. Outtino, recording deed,		1 50
173—M. A. Levy, teacher's salary,		20 00
176—Miss Alice K. White, teacher's salary,		20 00
177—W. M. James, teacher's salary,		20 00
195—W. M. James, teacher's salary,		20 00
217—T. B. Mahoney, teacher's salary,		25 00
240—Miss Sallie Jones, teacher's salary,		15 00
260—W. M. James, teacher's salary,		20 00
321—Miss Annie H. Pringle, teacher's salary,		25 00
322—Miss Annie H. Pringle, teacher's salary,		25 00
323—Mrs T. B. Mahoney, teacher's salary,		25 00
324—C. P. Mallet, teacher's salary,		20 00
327—M. A. Levy, teacher's salary,		20 00
329—Miss Sallie Jones, teacher's salary,		15 00
331—Miss Sallie Jones, teacher's salary,		15 00
332—J. Diggs Wilder, repairs,		2 85
333—C. F. Chappell,		20 00
9—J. D. Wilder, legal advice and deed,		7 50
12—R. W. Durant & Son, merchandise,		2 00
14—Miss U. Dinkins, teacher's salary,		25 00
17—Miss Annie H. Pringle, teacher's salary,		25 00
41—C. F. Chappell, teacher's salary,		20 00
43—C. F. Chappell, teacher's salary,		20 00
46—Miss Sallie Jones, teacher's salary,		15 00
54—P. L. Holladay, making table,		2 50
64—Mrs A. C. Brogdon, teacher's salary,		25 00
108—S. J. Newman, chair and table,		4 50

109—C. Tarlton, teacher's salary, 20 00 |

111—W. J. Newman, building school house, 58 00 |

118—Miss Sallie Jones, teacher's salary, 15 00 |

122—Mrs A. C. Brogdon, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

124—Miss Annie H. Pringle, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

323—Miss Alice White, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

324—Miss Alice White, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

330—Miss Alice White, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

511—C. F. Chappell, teacher's salary, 15 00 |

513—Miss Annie H. Pringle, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

514—T. B. Mahoney, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

515—M. A. Levy, teacher's salary, 20 00 |

516—M. A. Levy, teacher's salary, 20 00 |

24—Thomas J. Hudson, work on well, 2 22 |

25—R. W. Durant & Son, stove pipe, 2 00 |

333—Miss Willie Dinkins, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

334—Miss Willie Dinkins, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

335—Miss Willie Dinkins, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

336—Miss Willie Dinkins, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

339—Miss E. D. Durant, teacher's salary, 27 00 |

344—E. J. Cockraul, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

345—E. J. Cockraul, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

351—Miss C. E. Lynam, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

352—Miss C. E. Lynam, teacher's salary, 25 00 |

354—Mrs M. A. Hughs, teacher's salary, 6 25 |

87—F. B. Bradford, work on well, 2 50 |

107—W. D. Lynam, work on school house, 2 50 |

139—Miss Lula Tarlton, teacher's salary, 25 00 |